HOHENSCHWANGAN.

The Mountain Home of Bavaria's King.

THE ENCHANTED PALACE GARDEN.

The Palace---Its Legend, History and Past Associations.

HIS MAJESTY'S CHARACTERISTICS

Royal Apartments of Hohenschwangan and Their Features.

THE KING AND THE PLAYERS.

It is not too much to say that I am writing to you om one of the most charmingly romantic spots of all these beautiful Eavarian nightands, from the favorite autumn residence of the young King of Bavaria—Hohenschwangan. And, being here, I intend to write not only about Hohenschwangan, but is met now undoubtedly one of the most interesting some days among these delightful mountains, and, after glancing at the royal respicious on Lake Sternberg and up at the Lindenhof, I have at last found a delightful resting place among the untold beauties of the Hohenschwangan.

HOHENSCHWANGAN.

One approaches Hohenschwangan with a certain curiosity. The Municheans speak of the place with reverence, telling you it lies up away among the nountain fastnesses, close to the borders of Tyrol: the world, instead of attending to affairs of the State, and that thither in mid-winter his Ministers have to follow him in sleighs in order to get the public business. The Munichean dreams of his King the chamois or wandering or rating among the snow-clad peaks. Nay, romance begins in the life monarch has managed to wrap his life and movenents in a mystery as pleasant as it is curious. The story of the fail moon which Ladwig was said to have had put on the top of one of his sleeping apartenfs was all fiction.

A MUNICH MYSTERY.

Let me record one Munich mystery. Nearly every traveller visiting Munich has heard that in the Royal Palace there is a beautiful winter or palm and contrivances for royal pleasure. The first garden. Most people having seen one garden of the one. But they are mistaken. If you stand in Ludwigsstrasse and look on the roof of the palace Under this is the royal winter garden, a miniature paradise, and at the same time forbidden to be enred by friend or stranger. It is a sacred ground, on which even the royal princes dare not appear without permission. Servants of the castle who have fived there for years say they have never seen inside this paradise. I know only one individual who says he has seen it, and he wrote of it thus:-

"Up there, though we live in the severe North, the foot treads among beautiful palms; luxuriant preeping vegetation obstructs the view, spreading the edifice of glass, hiding them completely from the eye. Amid the green wilderness sparkles a beautiful lake; upon it swans glide majestically, and water birds of multifarious plumage live at ease mid the broad-leafed, luxuriant growth of vegetation. You scarcely believe your own eves: you Palace; you linagine you are dreaming; yet it is all a reality. The magic which has been here called royal word is palpable. There rests a small boat; jump in and permit yourself to be rocked by playful pranks; get consolation in the clear wavelets; ey are cold and wet-palpable reality. In astonishment you go onward; the eye looks into endless mountain chain. Wild-looking snow peaks, higher than those of our German Alps, peer up against the deep blue sky. Now you believe all; you would not be surprised if you were to see a steam. boat ploughing that distant lake, coming to take you across to those fabulous mountains. But this time it is magic that blinds the eye. Optical delusion, decoration, painting and machinery have co-operated in the production of a Mürchen upon which you are compelled to believe, so plastic, so beautiful, so natural is everything there in that wonders, of which so much has been fabled and which so few men have seen. But what I relate is no fable, but pure truth, which you can believe in confidence." A MAGIC MOON

No one can now be surprised at the story of the gas moon, which we are told, is to be found at Benloseberg. The King could not sleep. He missed the calming influences of the moonbeams. He called for the mechanical director of the Court Theatre to his Schloss, and ordered him to make a gas moon for his sleeping room, just like the beaus tiful one used in the scenes at the Court Theatre. Rumor at the time said that after great difficulties and much expense the artificial moon was made to shed its refulgent beams upon the couch of the young monarch, who then, surrounded by sweetest dreams, siept. The same era in Ludwig's life produced

shed its refulgent beams upon the couch of the young monarch, who then, surrounded by sweetest dreams, siept. The same era in Ludwig's life produced

INNUMERABLE STORIES
of the youthful planks and folics. Foreign journals gave Ludwig the credit of being the handsomest monarch in Europe, but they himted mysteriously at the same time, and tapped significantly upon the forehead. People gard that he was so enamored with Wagner and his productions that he would have the great musician play his music of the future before him the whole night through. Others said that the young ruler had once been seen bareneaded, on horseback, riding furiously through the snouths of Munch. Then he became affianced to the Princess Sophie, of Bavaria, youngest daughter of Dinke Max, of Bavaria; but again evil report said that she had been turned on became since could not empty Wagner's music, though other reasons were at the bottom of the athar. These and a thousand other stories still cling perdinaciously to the young King, though it is cer aim that he has outgrown many of his earlier fancies, and is settling down into a very respectable monarch, and, in my mind, a muca better one than the average, in spite of his loves, earthly and musical. A lew years ago the complaint was general, indeed, that he love to amuse himself better than to attend to the adhlars of State, and the lesson taught to all unfaithful monarchs in that story of King Ludwig the First of Bavaria and his royal love for Lola Montez was applied to the grandson. Then, you remanded the first of Bavaria and his royal love for Lola Montez was applied to the grandson. Then, you remanded the first of Bavaria of his love of a diverce, and the young King got his friend Wagner to marry Hans you Bullow mpiled for a diverce, and the young King got his friend Wagner to marry Hans you Bullow and his royal love for Lola Montez was applied to the grandson. Then, you remanded the first of Bavaria his house his his prince to bearing the important burden of a five case of the subject of

A recent whier says that he once expressed himself on the subject of ultramontane assumptions thus:

—"They do that which does not concern them, and what they cought to do that they do no." The

nis mountain retreats after dark—his, too, in an open carriage, and seeming not to care for wind or storm.

Before introducing you to Hohenschwangan let me reveal you a trait or two of his connected with Lindwig's anniling box, of Lindenhof is tue flavorite autum residence of the King. It is magniferently and comfortably furnished and occupied by the young monarch when he wisnes to "hunt the wild chamots." To reach it from take Sternberg you have to do a great deal of climbing, passing on the way to Ammergan until the lovery Alpine valley of the idlist to the right. During last summer the soung King seemed to ravor his Lindenhof residence equally with Schloss herg. The good artist players of Ober-Ammergan were expecting to see their King at their peormance any or every Sunday, and great was the relocing in the village when one day a royal courier galloped into the village and mnounced to the burgomaster that Sciner Majestat would honor the pay by an spreached on the 25th of September. That day will never be forgotion by the Ammerganers. I think they reposed more in the presence of their King than in all the hundred thousand people who visited them during the summer. The King sat in the open theatred during the whole of the sagn supert, the scene beautifully represented, Each player and singer knew that the King repaid his people by paying deep and serious at the King repaid his people by paying deep and serious at the King repaid his people by paying deep and serious at the King repaid his people by paying deep and serious attention to the play it little end, apparently as surprised as deligned.

The Passion play. It was the fitting cowming of the summer's performances, and repaid the players for many a hearliess consure given by Paritainess of representing Christ upon the stage, and mysteriously intimating every now and then that they had heard that the King of Bavarin was not pleased with the play and would prohibit in fourier. Two days after the performance before the King a royal courier gailoped into the v

young king's life and manners. The king was there to receive them, giving to each person an audience of over ten minutes in length, during which time he managed to captivate all, the hearts of his guests. Each entered the royal presence with awe and trembling. Peter, the Apostle, will never forget his audience with the King. He returned from it with his forchead covered with perspiration, and would probably have preferred to have seen his Lord and Master after the demial than have been plunged thus into the presence of his king. Judas Iscariot, 100, was well received. Said Judas:—"First of all we were shown the dining room; but seeing the mass of silver things, the bouquets, and other ornaments, I thought It was only to look at. But it was to eat! When His Majesty called me into audience I had a queer feeling about the heart: but the king was so cordial that he soon made us all at home. I no sooner entered the reception room and bowed before the King addressed me with the words, "Oh, Judas "I then teit all restraint swept away, and we taiked together just like two old friends. He praised us very much for our performance.

room and bowed before the King addressed me with the worts, "Oh, Judas "I then feit all restraint swept away, and we talked together just like two old friences. He praised us very much for our portormance.

THE KING AND THE PLAYERS.

Sald he, "Judas, your rôw is one of the most difficult"—"and thankess," but in Judas, "To the crowd," answered the King, pointing downwards; and, putting his hand to his breast, added, "not to me; I appreciate it, Tell me, Judas," he continued, "what kind of a feeling do you have when you and yourself completely alone on the stage? Do you not fear?" He then spoke of the single actors, said that ne would like to see the play again and had paid the greatest attention to all that had bassed before him. He had read deeply the literature on the subject of mystery and passion plays, and noticed the singing as being laulitiess. Then the conversation with Judas turned to Hohenschwagan, Judas dispaying evident interest in the new castle which the king is building there. "Have you not seen my new castle?" said the King. "No, your short of the conversation with Judas turned to Hohenschwagan, Judas dispaying evident interest in the new castle which the king is building there. "Have you not seen my new castle?" said the King. "No, your short of the conversation with Judas the conversation had been a transported to heavy for such people as we," "Oh, Judas, Jactoo heavy for such people as we," "Oh, Judas, Jactoo heavy for such people as we," "Oh, Judas, Jactoo heavy for such people out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He had sail, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He had sail, I can help you out of that diff

first begin to understand the true character of Bavaria's King.

From Lindenhof thither is a walk of six hours, along the lovely valley of Goasswangthal, to a point in the forest where a private royal bridle path leads across the mountain by a zigzag path, and hard climbing and a long walk amid the most romantic scenery brings you at last to the heights overio king Hohenschwangan. It is a scene of calm, romantic, indescribable beauty that bursts upon the view. You descenery brings you at last to the heights overio king Hohenschwangan. It is a scene of calm, romantic, indescribable beauty that bursts upon the view. You descend from amid the cold, snow-capped mountains into a new paradise. A broad plain opens in the distance, and as far as the eye can reach the shimmer of the Hopfensee. Underneath us, perched on the mountain promontory that descends to the edge of two sneets of water, is Hohenschwangan. The water to the left, whose deep blue is almost unmatura, is the Aissee; the one stretching along the promontory to the right is the Swan Lake, water of tegendary lore, upon whose wavelets the proud tutclar birds of the castle float with aristocratic dignity, as it they knew that they belonged to the whole region as much as the very forests and rock and had given the name to the valley and the castle.

The swan is the legendary bird of Swangan. The water for the Dorkess of Boullion, is also related here. In the Dark Ages there lived in the Castle of Swanstein (now Hohenschwangan) a princess of pirest and noblest character, inistress of the castle of Swanstein (now Hohenschwangan) a princess of pirest and noblest character, inistress of the castle of swanstein (now Hohenschwangan) a princess of pirest and noblest character, inistress of the castle and the valley. One day site stood upon the parapet of the Schloss and looked far into the valley, there of rested upon the Swan who had first accused her, peofer the Emperor commanded that the unite should do battle with an and chalmed her wealth. The Emperor commanded

all naving the figure of the swan worked in or upon them in one way or another. Forcetain vases are supported by the swan; this beautiful ourd is made to figure in fourism, chandeler and almost every conceivable arriate of intrinure or luxury. Frescoes by the most celebrated Munica arraits adorn the wans of the apartments. In the Queen slother's suit we find the liait of the Scayres, the liait of the Swan Kingh, the Hall of the orient, the Hall of Scawangan, the Hall of the orient, the Hall of Scawangan, the Hall of Bertha, and lastly the Hall of Fermales, being scenes from the life or Agnes, Pfalzcountess of whitehbach.

THE KING'S ROOMS

are alike beautimity lurnished with works of art and virtu. The trescoes are face of a more German national character. There is

THE HALL OF HEROES,
containing a number of representations of the wyskina regend, the deeds of Diction of Berne; then

containing a number of representations of the wyikina legend, the deeds of Dictives of Berne; then

The Hall of the Holenstaupens, showing six scenes from the lives of these impertal German rulers. First we have:—Baroaro-sa conquers the furks at icontain in they contact captured, 1265; King Euzius imprisoned at Bologna, 1270; Friedrich il. receives the Keys of Jerusalem, 1279; Barbarosa huminates the Milanese, 110-1; Barbarosa's ceata in the River Seleph, in Spria, 1290; Friedrich il. receives the Keys of Jerusalem, 1279; Barbarosa huminates the Milanese, 110-1; Barbarosa's ceata in the River Seleph, in Spria, 1290; Fuen comes

The Hall of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" then the Hall of the Gueida, the Hall of Antharis, and finally the room containing frescoes representing "Kinghinood in the Mindle Ages." Statustics of ancient German heroes, legendary, mythological and historica, stand upon the dressing able of the King's sucroundings one sees the monarch's evident love of matters connected with German hythology and alucient history, and I am inclined to agree with a German baron in my party, who asserted that Wagner oan not won the King's have so much by ms music in itself as by the fact that he has taken the subject matter of his operas from the rich German ince of the past, in which the King himself is deeply read and takes great delignit.

The King's Life Ar Homesschwardan does not differ matternally from that at Lindehnof. It was here that he lately gave a fitting welcome to the Emperor Winham of Germany, in whose Ronor all the surrounding mountains were muminated by fires, whose gare was redected in the two beautiful likes on each side of the castle. Then the two monarchs, Kaiser and Koenag, attracted by the grandeur of the scene, walked arm-in-arm amid the formantic scenery surrounding the castle, receiving shouts and nurrans of mountaineers from many a been surprised at young Ludway's course in the formantic scenery surrounding the castle, receiving shouts and nurrans of mountaineers from many a been su

Bayaria longht against Prussia in 1888 to Keep togother ine Bond, but in 1870 Lutwig did not waver a monimum when Germany was casted to war. And we know what opposition there was to see wir in Bayaria. The ultramonance did not conceal their sympathy for Prance, and it needed a patric is king against the magority.

FULIRE AND EXTEXVAGANCES.

The young King has often been accused of foliges and extravagances to which I am sure he is note guilty. That he is swerre to the arduous affairs of government may be pardoned in a young man; but wherever his presence is urgently needed he is certainly to be found. The, in winter his ministers have often to follow him to Lindensof or Homenson-Wangan, amild storm and show, but in this respect less companiate are made year by year. In the recent catachet troubles in bayaria he has had regular conferences with his ministers, and a lew days before Links gaswer to the Arch isshop of Aumain was delivered in the Chamber of Departies he came from Homenson-wangan to Munica, in order to have all his ministers together and to hear the reply. In matters public the King is very chary about showing himself. He has a dispike to be gazed at, and has often to be reported unwell as an excuse for not appearing at public festivities, &c. When the Crown Prince of Prussia was in Munich and the two had driven all over the city, outh were expected to appearing at banguet given to the southers in the Gass Palace.

but the King became suddenly indisposed on account of toothache. In the theatre, however, the King often shows himself—even more than some people wish. He has frequently given orders that schiller's "Mary Stuart" or some other classical drama should be given without the omission of a single word. Such a representation has been known to last five hours, during which time the King never left his box, and, of course, aristocraile Munico could not leave the house as long as the monarch stayed. The villagers here tell me that the King is a very good musician, and they often hear him about dusk playing on the piano. Hearn also that the monarch speaks perfect English—as, indeed, do nearly all the German princes. The King also takes great interest in agricultural matters, in this inheriting much from his grandfather, the creator of Munici in its present beauty. It is said that he furnished the rough plan for the new castle that he is building on the opposite mountain, and which promises to be a wonder-schloss when occupied.

The New Patace.

Standing in the valley, with Hohenschwangan to your left, you look up at a fir-clad, steep mountain, at least siteen hundred feet high. Haif way up it, and reached by a winding way, is perched the new Hohenschwangan. Arriving among the workmen you find that the edifice stan is on a kind of cone, apart from the great mountain, with which it is connected by a handsome iron brige called the Marienbrücke. All the stones have to be brought from a great distance in the valley, and, workmen occupied by a winding worth that the new castle will not be finished until 1817, and will cost from five to seven millions of norins. It is a wonderfully beautiful scene that you gaze on from the new castle I crossed the Marienbrücke, an airy structure spanning a distance of 100 feet, and a cataract falling soo feet below you. Formerly a couple of trees occupied the place of the present bridge, and none hus those with steady nerves and strong limbs ever dared to cross them, though it is related in the

"WITH MILITARY HONORS."

Parade and Impressive Ceremonies "Ashes to Ashes"-The Sarcophagus, &c. The funeral of the late Colonel Eugene Le Gal yesterday was a most imposing spectacle and whom had known and respected the deceased gen-tleman during his lifetime. Colonel Le Gai was a native of Brittany, having been born there in the year 1817; but he came to this country during infancy. In 1880 he enlisted as a private in the Light Guards; and twenty-three years later, on being promoted to a captaincy, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Ewen, of the Fourth brigade, Towards the close of 1855 he was gazetted major of the Garde Lafayette, and two years subsequently assumed the coloneloy. In 1863, being in ommand of the regimental district, he proceeded to Baltimore, and did effective service in the prepa-

rations to resist

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

by the rebels. Subsequent to the termination of our

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND, by the rebels. Subsequent to the termination of our fratriot lai strife the galiant Colonel's health rendered nim undit for active service; but his marked ability in military matters and his congenial disposition in the social circle won for him a multitude of friends.

The armory of the Fifty-fifth regiment, the corps last commanded by Colonel Le Gal, was appointed as the rendezvous for those who wished to do honor to the memory of the deceased, and at two o'clock a large muster from the Fifty-fifth and other regiments fell into line in seventh street. The procession, which was augmented by many ex-members of the late Colonel's corps and his personal friends, proceeded through Fourth street to Broadway, down which they marehed to the MOUANFUL MUSIC of the regimental bands. Crowds of spectators lined the sidewniks, and the windows of stores and hotels were fitted with fair faces. The Astor House banner was at half-mast, and the cheeriess expression on the countenance of each member of the Fifty-fith plainly indicated that the death of Colonel Le Gai was a severe blow to hundreds.

The procession having drawn up in line in Nassau street, the remains of the deceased, which were enclosed in a vory handsome rosewood casket, bearing the folilowing inscription, on a silver plate:—

EUGENE LE GAL, Born A. D. 1817. Died March 20, 1872. Aged 55.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONALS

Employers of the Old and New World Dis charging Men Belonging to the Association-Invitation from the Colored Men to Join in Their Procession on the 3d of April. The Internationals held a meeting yesterday at No. 100 Prince street, Citizen Millot in the chair. The

spacious hall was crowded, as it was known that important business was to be transacted. After reading the minutes the different officials gave in their reports, showing the society to be in a very prosperous condition. A letter was read from Monthey, in Switzerland, stating that 257 glassblowers were discharged because they belonged to the International Workingmen's Association, and the employers of the various factories in that part of the country have formed a league, binding themselves to give no work to Internation als. Letters from Internationals in France, Germany, England and Italy were read, in which were stated that a feeling of solidarity has been aronsed, owing to their particular case, and the relief and all that is deemed necessary for the welfare of the discharged employés is to be immediately sent to them. Citizen Frand, corresponding secretary of the French Internationals of this city, stated that a similar action was taken by his employer last Wednesday. He said that he was a lithographic artist, and foreman over twenty-five men; that he took a prominent part at the banquet last Monday night, and as soon as his employer was informed of the fact he was immediately discharged. His position, which is a prontable one, was offered to several, but none accepted. As soon as the men learned of the fact that he was discharged because he was an international they immediately quitted work. Action is to be taken on the matter, and, as one of the speakers stated, it looked as it there were a league formed between the monarchical aristocracy of the Ood World and the fluancial aristocracy of the New for its purpose of playing the same aggressive game with freedom.

The meeting denounced the action of the Ninth Section in calling the mass meeting in Tompkins square under their auspices, Mr. Drury delivered an eloquent address in reference to the dangers that may accrac to the society from such action as the members of the Ninth Section took. He referred pointedly upon the imitation of the nitratory power of the sections and their relative positions to the Federal Council as representatives of the concentration one rather than make it what it really is—a sortety for the investigation of sociology. He said it was the dexire of the pointedly upon the imitation of the nitratory power of the sections and their relative positions to the Federal Council as representatives of the concentration on a fine international Association as the members of the latter was read concerning the resource why it is become a party machine. A report from the between the pointed of the pointed of many, England and Italy were read, in which were stated that a feeling of solidarity has been aronsed

THE DEATH OF MR. NORTON.

Coroner Young yesterday need an inquest over the remains of Mr. Charles L. Norton, the merchant from Freezourg, Chaurauqua county, this State, who so suddenly in Wailack's fheatre of Salurday. Dr. Marsh made an examination of the body and salusfied himself that death resolled from disease of the heart. Mr. Norton was fifty years of age and a native of the county in which he lived, where ne enjoyed are confidence and respect of a large circle of frameds. The tennants were sent on to the relatives by the Eric carsinatevening. Mr. Norton and been County Gerk and Supervisor of Chaulouna

CUBA.

The Grand Duke Alexis' Farewell to Havana.

DR. HOWARD'S TERRIBLE FATE.

Interview of a Rerald Correspondent with the Aged Captive.

Chained to a File of Fellow Sufferers on Board a Spanish Steamer.

CONDEMNED, BUT INNOCENT.

Dr. Howard's Story-Ilis Claims to American Citizenship and Protection.

LATEST ABOUT THE INSURRECTION.

Havana, after nine days of unwonted festivity in nonor of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, has again relapsed into its former state, now that this "bird" of an imperial stock, as the Spanand pastures new." The epilogue of the spiendid and sumptuous course of entertainments offered him its imprompta nature and entausiasm over it, proved one of the most successful entertainments of its class that has taken place in the waters of Havana for some time. It may rightly be called the Prince's Regatta, as all the prizes were furnished by him. Of the twelve prizes the boats of the American war ves-

The Prince having gone through the official programme prepared for his reception, and as the Captain General intended to leave last Sunday morating—as he did—for the insurrectionary district, Saturday and took formal leave, Valmaseda, after the interview concluded, accompanying him to his factory and witnessed the operation of cigar making in all its details with great interest. The proprietor, an "imperial," in presence of the Prince. Alexis watched the operation intently, and after receiving the imperial weed, addressed a few words in Russian to his aid. The cigar maker, soon after the imperial party retired, discovered a broad Spanish ounce under his tobacco leaves. During the evening Alexis attended the opera to witness the repre-

A TRIBE OF AFRICAN NEGROES, headed by their king, went to the Quinta Santovenia to perform before the Duke some of their national dances, which are the distinguishing fea-tures of King's Day, or the eth of January, on which Pandemonium itself; but not finding His Highness went on board the Svetlana, where they proceeded to beat their tom-toms, drums and other musical (?) instruments peculiar to Dahomey, and dance the graceful African dances of the period. Alexis gave them \$50 to move on. Tuesday noon the Russian fleet got under way and sailed for Rio the United States flagship Worcester having the honor of leading off and being first replied to. A numerous crowd thronged the wharves and buildings near the mouth of the harbor to see the fleet

The unfortunate American citizen, Dr. Emilio Howard, of Cienfuegos, with the particulars of whose arrest, impresonment and sentence the Herald is already advised, was sent on last Friday, by the government of this Island, to Spain, in the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez. It is intended that "presidio" in the chain-gangs of Centa, a Spanisi cossession in Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar. Your correspondent succeeded in obtaining an in-terview with him before being removed from the Cabaña fort, and ascertained that although he deeply feit the hardships he has already undergone, yet he trusted that the United States government would not lose interest in his case, but endeavor to optain his release; that he has found number of friends who have furnished him with means for his vovi at Cadiz, numerous letters of recommendation to influential parties in Spain. Your correspondent again visited him on board the steamer, and had a short interview. Down in the dapth of the hold, in the fore part of the vessel, to reach which one was obliged to descend three flights of Iron steps or lad lers, sat this unhappy gentleman, formerly accustomed to the usages and costumes of good society. and now dressed in the common duck clothes of a convict, an old straw hat and untanned leather

CHAINED to a file of other unfortunates sent to the same place. One of the file was Don Miguel Machado, an old and very wealthy planter of Villa Clara; two others were negroes. Surrounded by bales, trunks and miscellaneous packages, amid the gloom and reek of the forehold—for Spanish mail steamers are notoriously dirty-Dr. Howard did not forget his claim to be a gentleman, but received your correspondent with a quiet, sad dignity, excusing his inability to rise, and willingly furnished the following particulars : - Dr. Howard's father, although a Frenchman and a colonist of Cienfuegos, came to the United States in the year 1796 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1803. He afterwards emigrated to this island as a colonist of Clenfuegos, in 1821, and died about 1828. Emilio Howard, the subject of this present prosecution by the government of this island, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1815 and came to Cuba when six years of age, returning ten years later to the city of his birth, where he studied medicine and graduated, receiving his diploma. He afterwards returned to Cuba and settled in Cienfuegos, but never renounced his American citizenship. Here he married and practised his profession-in which he stood very high-until this trouble with the government, which resulted from the finding homocopathic medicine cases, with his name

in a surprised insurgent encampment two small upon the lids, and which he declared to have sold many years ago to a Spanish gentleman named Bunyon, who dabbled in amateur homocopathics, and who was high enough in the confidence of the government to be appointed an officer in the Treasury of Tuñas, but who, after the breaking out of the insurrection, returned to Cienfuegos, from whence he joined the insurgents and carried with him the two medicine cases he had purchased of Dr. Howard. He was also accused of having had intercourse with the insurgents; and being related to the two Cavadas-Adolfo and Federico-and to German Barrio, formerly United States Consular Agent at Cleufaegos, his guilt in the eyes of the Spaniards was a foregone conclusion, ON THIS PRIVOLOUS CHARGE
Dr. Howard was tarown into prison and languished

over a year until his case was decided. Since his arrest Consular Agent Morris, at Cienfuegos, and Consul General Biddie, and later since, General Torbert, have been most zealous in endeavoring to have his trial concended. Consul General Torbert took deep interest in this case, and did all in his power to obtain a release or at least a mitigation of his sentence, but, as the result shows, unavalingly. He also visited Dr. Howard the day of his departure on board the steamer. It is now an affair to be settled between the two governments, and it is to settled between the two governments, and it is to be hoped that the Department of State at Washington will make the just efforts to obtain the release of an innocent American citizen. Recent developments tend to prove, what was already beyond a doubt, except to his enemies, the entire innocence of Dr. Howard of any of the charges brought against him the principal witness against the Doctor was a man marged Maquel Cupote, who, now that he is safe in fixe United States, has written to Cuba that all the eviconce he gave against Dr. Howard was entirely false and without any foundation what-

During the recent visit of the British fleet at Ma angue the Vice Admiral, with a number of ladie and officers from his three vesses, visited the amed Beliamar Caves. The Captuin of the Port ex-pibited its wonders to his Illustrious guests, Shorth hibited its wonders to his litustrious guests. Shortis after the Admiral's visit a party of about forty seamen from the fleet arrived at the caves, and were admitted at hair price. Hardly had the party stepped within the cave before they drew conceated the shall commenced to knock down and destroy the stalactites and other wondrous manifestation of nature in a spirit of unwarrantable vandalism and brutality. The owner endeavores to restrain

aumitted at nail price. Hardly had the party stepped within the cave before they drew concealed clubs and commenced to knock down and destroy the stelactices and other wondrous manifestations of nature in a spirit of unwarrantable vandalism and orutality. The owner endeavored to restrain them, and begged them to dests, but was set upon by a number, armed with knives, whom he could only keep at bay by drawing his revolver and threatening them; but a raid had been made upon the bar usually kept at the entrance, and the British men-ot-war's men were in no state for argument. Am. Parga, the owner of the caves, immediately made a complaint before the British Consul, and he, as well as the British Consul, General at Havana, have lavorably received his statement, promising to nave the matter inquired into and full damages assessed. This unwarrantable act of foliy and destructiveness has naturally, aroused fae indignation of the people of Matanzas, so proud of their beautiful caves.

The Captain General has prombited by a circular the introduction into this island of the paper published in New York called La America Institution, for its offensive articles against spanish nationality. The Captain General has prombited by a circular the introduction motorial subscription to collect funds for the erection of a marble statue in the cemetery here to christopher Columbus.

The flagship Worcester suited this morning for Matanzas, where it is proposed to remain about a week. Consul General Torbert and wife are old board for a short cruise, and will return by rail. The Kansas was in port again for a few days from Key West, but rearmed last fuesday. The United States Coast Survey steamers Bibb and Bates nave States coast Survey steamers Bibb and Bates nave States coast Survey steamers Bibb and Bates nave States of the collection with the Atlante dail Steamstop Company, having commanded at different times the Columbia, Engle, and more recently the Morral Captain Richard Adams, so long and favorably known in coenection with the At

on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, simpped heavy sea, which broke the boxes of the starboar paddie wheel, and Sunday atternoon sinpped another heavy sea, which smashed the box of the other wheel. The burricane lasted from Hatteras to Elbon Key, sometimes blowing from sournees and others from the west, and high seas running from stem, to stern and was the most severe of any experienced the last four winters.

FREE ROADS IN JERSEY.

Away With Toll Gates and Toll Bridges-A Bill Before the Legislature to be Looked on with a Suspicious Eye.

HERALD, there is not a single road between Jersey City and Newark, the American Birmingham, which is not trammelled with toils and toil bridges. Stim ulated by the agitation in these columns for year past the people in Newark especially are now fully aroused from their lethargy on the subject, and are aking some steps to achieve the consummation de voutly to be wished. Some time ago, under an act of the previous Legislature, the bridge over the Passaic which joins Hudson county to Newark was purchased from the New Jersey Ratiroa i Company for \$70,000, the counties sharing the cost sought to acquire power whereoy the plank road, with its bridges, may be purchased from the same owners—the New Jersey Railroad Company or their representatives. To accomplish this there is now

SOME VERY OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES, and which it is very likely will meet the united opposition of the Hudson county Legislative delo-gation. The bill is a long, verbose multiplicity of utterly unnecessary words, and in the first clause provides "that George Peters, A. Bishop Baldwin, Issac N. Van Wagenen, Marcus Beach, J. Van Vorst, Nehemiah Perry, Peter S. Duryee, Ira M. Harrison, Isaac W. Scudder and affred L. Dennis, of a ma-jority of them, be hereby appointed commissioners with full power and authority to contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Newark and New York Plank Road Company, the proprietors of the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack, to purchase and acquire, for the public use of the counties of Essex and Hudson, the rights, franchises, privileges and properties of the Newark and New York Plank Road Company, and of the proprietors of the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack, for the lowest price for which the same can be obtained;

of the bridges over the Passaio and Hackensack, for the lowest price for which the same can be obtained; provided the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Essex and Hudson counties respectively shall consent to and approve of the said price.

As regards those named for commissioners all are from Essex county decept two, van Vorst and Scudder. Mr. Dennis is President of the New Jersey Raliroad, and Mr. Perry a director, so that their appointment as commissioners would give them authority to vote for purchasing their own property estensibly for the people of the two counties. A still mose objectionnoise feature of the bill is contained in the second clause, which provides that in case the Boards of Chosen Freeholders are not satisfied with the price fixed upon by the commissioners the latter will have power to consummate the purchase themselves, the respective boards being "hereby authorized, empowered and required to borrow from time to time * * * * * all such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the valuation and expenses aloresaid, which some of money shall be paid over to said commissioners, to be applied by them to the purposes provided in this act." A feature not the least objectionable to the commissioners is that they saome be paid five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in the duties imposed by the act. The Voice of Hubson County.

Ins already been heard in opposition to the whole measure, and there are fears of its being carried through the legislature unless relieved of its unfair and objectionable features. It is estimated that the pay which will probably be asked for the road and bridges by Messrs. Dennis, Perry and Company will not be short of \$300,000. It will take nearly as much more to properly reconstruct the night way and bridges, and then there would be a regular yearly expense to each county. While the people of total connies agree that the naving of a great free high. Way between the two great cities of the State and so with New York would be of meacualible value both to traffi

HEAVY LIBEL SUIT.

John C. Stanton, of Massachusetts, has sued the editors and proprietors of the Monigomery (Ala.) Mail and Advertiser for publishing editorial articles charging Mr. Stanton with attempting to rob the State and private individuals in certain rati-road transactions. The case comes before Judge Busieca, of the Instrict Court of the Middle Di-trict of Alabama, on the fourth Monday of May next. The damages are laid at \$100,000